China Opens Two Ports to United States.

OTHER LARGE CONCESSIONS

Commercial Relations Will Be Greatly Extended.

INTERNAL TAX IS ABOLISHED

Missionaries Secure the Much-Desired Privilege of Being Allowed to Lease, in Perpetuity, Property in All Parts of Empire,

POINTS OF THE TREATY.

TRADE-Opening of new localities to international trade on the part of the empire in which the United States has vast commercial inter-

MANUFACTURES-Right to carry on trade, industries and manufactures in all parts of China.

TAXES-Abolition of Internal tax-MISSIONARIES - Recognition of

Americans' right of residence throughout the empire for mission-PATENTS-Protection of patents, trademarks and copyrights.
MINING-Revision of laws so as to

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 .- The State Deartment was today informed of the signng of the American-Chinese commercial treaty and the Japanese-Chinese treaty at Shanghal. The American-Chinese treaty vas signed by Minister Conger, Consul-General Goodnow and Mr. Seaman, the three commissioners who negotiated the strument. An imperial decree by the Chinese government has made the treaty effective so far as that government is conbut it must be ratified by the United States Senate before ratifications can be exchanged and the treaty put in

Great satisfaction is expressed at the State Department at the outcome. It makes certain that the two ports in Manchuria will be opened to the United States, matter what the outcome as to the negotiations for the evacuation of that territory by Russia may be.

The assurance previously given by Russia and adherence to which this Government will insist upon is that the treaty arrangements made with China covering Manchurian ports will be binding upon the Russian government.

PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY. Extension of Commercial Relation

Is Its Principal Object. which cuiminated in the treaty signed to-day at Shanghai were initiated under the provisions of article 2 of the final protocol, signed by the powers at Pekin on Sep-tember 5, 1961, terminating the anti-foreign outbreak of the preceding year. The present treaty has for its object the extension of the commercial relations between the contracting powers by amending our existing treaty of commerce and navigation with China, and other subjects concerning commercial relations, with the object

f facilitating them. Articles 1, 2 and 3 refer to the rights and privileges of diplomatic officers, Consuls and citizens of the United States in China, and embody a number of changes which have been sanctioned by usage in China since the treaty of 1858.

Most Important Article,

Article 4 is the most important of the treaty. By it the Chinese government, recognizing that the present system of levying dues upon goods in transit and especially the system of taxation known as likin, impedes the free circulation of ommodities, to the general injury of trade, undertakes, after the ratification of the treaty and at a date to be mutually agreed upon, to abandon the levy of likin and other transit dues throughout the empire, and to abolish all the barriers and tax stations maintained for their collec-

The United States, in consideration of this change, agrees, if all other powers having treatles with China do likewise, to pay at the port of entry on all its imports into China a surtax of 1½ times the tariff import duty. By this payment it shall secure complete immunity from all other taxation whatsoever in the empire. Exorts from China shall pay 71/2 per cent ad alorem, as at present, the whole amount of the duty being collected at the port of exportation. These are the salient points of this article, which officials believe may bring about a complete and satisfacto reform in the fiscal administration of the empire and enable the central government to derive much larger sums from the in-ternal taxes than it now does, when the of collection is perhaps 50 per cent

of the whole. Abolishing Internal Tax System.

The remaining provisions of article 4 re-late to the method to be followed in abolishing the present internal tex-levying system. It limits the places where native custom-houses can be maintained, pro-vides for certificates of identification for oreign imports, and the treatment of Chinese machine-made goods, which are to enjoy a rebate on the import tax and exemption from export tax. Finally, it provides the method of investigation complaints, and declares an imperial edict shall be issued at a date to be hereafter fixed, setting forth the abolition of likin taxation and charging the various high officials of the empire with carrying it out. By another article, the Chinese Govern-ment agrees to the establishment of bond-

ed warehouses by citizens of the United States at the open ports of China.

By article 7, the Chinese Government.

"recognizing it is advantageous for the country to develop its mineral resources, and that it is desirable to attract foreign as well as Chinese capital to embark in mining enterprises," agrees within a year from the signing of the trenty to conclude the revision of its mining regulations so that citizens of the United States may be able to carry on in Chinese territory min-ing operations and other necessary busi-ness connected therewith.

Article 9 provides for the protection of rademarks in China. Article 10 provides for the protection of satents, and article II for the protection

Favor to Missionaries.

By article 13, the Chinese Government | 22 4-5 seconds.

agrees to take the necessary steps to pro-vide for a uniform National coinage, which shall be a legal-tender throughout the

Article 14 relates to Chinese Christians and missionaries. It insures the former the free exercise of their religion and protects them against the injustice of the native officials, while not, however, renative officials, while not, however, remoing them from their jurisdiction or allowing American missionaries the right to interfere with the exercise of the native authorities of their jurisdiction over their nationals. To the missionaries, it secures what they have sought for years, a recognition of their right to rent and lease in perpetuity such property as their societies may need in all parts of the empire.

At the request of the Chinese Government, an article has been incorporated in the treaty by which the United States

the treaty by which the United States consents to the prohibition of the im-portation into China of morphia and of netruments for its injection.

Another article of the treaty provide for the opening to internal trade, in the same conditions and manner as other places are now opened to like trade in China, of the cities of Fend Tien Fu (Muk-den) and Antung, the first the capital of the Manchurian Province of Sheng Ching and the latter a port on the Yalu River on the road between Mukden and Wiju, in

TREATY COMPLETED.

Provides for Arbitration, and Clears Away Many Differences. PARIS, Oct. 8 .- It was learned in au

The advanced stage of the negotiations has not yet been communicated to the public. The treaty follows the general lines of the Hay-Pauncefote arbitration treaty, which to a considerable extent served as a model. It is pointed out that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, although rejected by the United States Senate, now serves the purpose of giving a basis for this important Anglo-French treaty.

The advanced stage of the negotiations meants as "grotesquely untrue and worthless. Gerald Balfour, president of the Board of Trade, addressing a meeting at Leeds, reaffirmed that the government was pledged not to give effect to the fiscal reform proposals until after any appeal to the country had been made, and he intimated the possibility that after Mr. Chamberlain had concluded his mission, it might be found that the taxation of food was within the range of practical

The officials also view the negotiations as evidence of the sympathetic attitude of the United States, France and Great
Britain on the practical adoption of the
theory of arbitration. The treaty is mainly significant in being the culmination of
the rapprochement between France and

Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian exPremier, presiding at a meeting in London expressed his complete approval of
Mr. Chamberlain's policy.

The newspapers are industriously col-Great Britain after centuries of warfare,

exchange of visits between King Edward and President Loubet and the visit of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant and the the coming Federal election campaign.

French Parliamentarians to London. Offi-cial pour parteurs followed. French feeling heretofere has been rather skeptical over the practical real-ization of the treaty, and when its advanced stage is known it will occasion widespread attention and discussion in France and throughout the rest of Eu-

SULTAN MUST EXPLAIN.

France Finds Moorish Marauders

Were Commanded by His Cousin, PARIS, Oct. 8.-According to the corresdent of the Matin at Orin, Algeria, the French military authorities have proof that the Moorish marauders were com-manded on two occasions by a cousin of the Sultan of Morocco and the son of the Commander-in-Chief of the Moorish army. The Matin states that inquiries made in Paris confirm the assection of its cor-respondent, and adds it develops that the French government has decided to ask the Sultan to explain his unfriendly act.

Duke to Colonize Large Tract.

LONDON, Oct. 8.-The Duke of West-WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The negotia-tions between China and the United States in the most fertile section of the Orange River Colony, and will leave England fo South Africa this week to inspect the property. He purposes to colonize the ter-ritory with English farmers. Tobacco culture will be one of the principal features

Spanish-French Terms in Morocco BERLIN, Oct. 8.-It is officially announced that the negotiations between France and Spain over Morocca are approaching an agreement whereby Spain will take certain ports on the coast of Morocco and France will have a free hand elsewhere in Morocco, German com-mercial interests in Morocco appear to be guaranteed fully.

Jews Try to Resene Prisoners.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 8 .- At Orsha in the government of Monileff on Monday. a thousand Jews tried to rescue several Jewish prisoners who were being removed from the prison to the railway station. The escort of mounted police drew their swords and repulsed the attack. Ten arrests were made.

Banker's Family Trying to Save Him AMSTERDAM, Oct. 8 .- The Handelsblad reports holding of a meeting of creditors of the banker, De Goeyen, well-known in connection with South American issues, The liabilities are said to exceed \$2,500,000. The banker's family is trying to provide

French Strikes Cause Rioting. PARIS, Oct. & .- A number of strikes in e spinning trade are proceeding in the Northeast of France and some rioting has

occurred at Tourcoing, Bailleul, Halluin and Hazebrouck. At the latter place the troops had to charge the strikers several Three Hundred Turks Killed.

SALONICA, Oct. 8.-A serious engage-nent occurred October 6 between Turks and insurgents near Gumenjo, 25 miles from Salonica. About 200 Turks are reported to have been killed or wounded.

Fighting is still proceeding.

Brotherhood of St. Andrew Meets. DENVER, Oct. 8.-The 18th annual conention of the Brotherhood of St. Anreports of officers and committees were read. This was followed by a conference. A meeting was held this evening at St. Mark's Church at which several short addresses were made.

"Letty" Makes a Hit in London, LONDON, Oct. 8.-Seldom has such inerest been displayed in any theatrical vent as in the production at the Duke of York's Theater tonight by Charles Frohman of Arthur Pinero's new play. "Letty," a modern drama in four acts, the scene of which is laid in London, Public curiosity was in no way disappointed, for Pinero has again showed the master hand and has written a play which was not only successful tonight, but appears

to be destined for a long run. Firemen Lower World's Record. FORT WORTH, Tex., Oct. 8.-A hose ompany of the Fort Worth Fire Department today lowered the world's speed record for going into action. The contest was to run 250 feet, lay 100 feet of hose. a total run of 250 feet, making plug con-nections and get water. The time was

COLONIES WITH HIM PRICES

Chamberlain's Fiscal Policy Received With Favor.

DISCUSSION CONTINUES KEEN

Liberals Have Made No Attempt to Refute ex-Secretary's Statements, but Leader Rises to Say His Scheme is Impracticable.

LONDON, Oct. 8.-The discussion of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals continues keen, but so far the Liberals have made no organized attempt at a counter combination. Mr. Asquith, the Liberal leader, spoke at Ciderford, an iron and steel center in Gloucestershire yesterday, and in the course of his speech contended it was impossible to retaliate upon the pro-PARIS. Oct. 8.—It was learned in authoritative quarters this evening that the terms of the general treaty of arbitration between France and Great Britain have been concluded between Foreign minister Deleasse and the authorities in London.

All the substantial terms of the treaty have now been settled. There only require minor questions of detail and the out preferential tariffs.

have now been settled. There only fermains minor questions of detail and the signing of the treaty. These formalities are so far advanced that the treaty is considered to be an accomplished fact tonents as "grotesquely untrue and worth-

food was within the range of practical

politics.

Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian ex-

The newspapers are industriously col-lecting prominent colonial opinion on the Great Britain after centuries of warfare, iccling prominent colonial opinion on the the maintenance of defensive armaments and the recent animosities growing out of the Fashoda incident and the South African War. It is also significant of the Learney toward a rearrangement of the European political alliances.

The treaty is mainly the outcome of the exchange of visits between King Edward would announce its definite response in the state of the visit of the proposal political control of the exchange of visits between King Edward would announce its definite response in the proposal practical that they require an equally precise reply. The Federal government would announce its definite response in the proposal practical that they require an exchange of visits between King Edward would announce its definite response in the proposal practical that they require an exchange of visits between King Edward would announce its definite response in the proposal practical that they require an exchange of visits between king Edward would announce its definite response in the proposal practical that they require an exchange of visits between king Edward would announce its definite response in the proposal practical that they require an exchange of visits between king Edward would announce its definite response in the proposal practical that they require an exchange of visits between king Edward would announce its definite response in the proposal practical that they require an exchange of the proposal practical that they require an exchange of the proposal practical that they require an exchange of the proposal practical that they require an exchange of the proposal practical that they require an exchange of the proposal practical that they require an exchange of the proposal practical that they require an exchange of the proposal practical that they require an exchange of the proposal practical that they require an exchange of the proposal practical that they require an exchange of the proposal practical that they require an

> ONTARIO BEGINS DISCUSSION. Premier and Legislator Don't Put

Same Interpretation on Speech, OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 8.-In the House of Commons today, Mr. Monk read from the press a statement in the speech of Joseph Chamberlain, of Giasgow, in which he said the colonies were prepared, in re-turn for a moderate preference, to reserve to Great Britain the trade which is now enjoyed in the colonies, and also to arrange not to start any new industries in competition with those already in exist-ence in the mother country. Mr. Monk wanted to know if the government had made any arrangements of this kind at the imperial conference. Sir Wilfrid

Laurier said:
"I have also read Mr. Chamberlain's speech, at all events, the summary of it, speech, at all events, the summary of it, which has appeared in the press, and must say that I don't draw from the words the inference which my honored friend has just drawn. I understand Mr. Chamberiain was making an argument and not a statement. He urges that if the British public would give a preference to the colo-nies, it would be an appeal to the colonies ONDON, Oct. 8.—The Duke of West-ister has acquired 160,000 acros of land the most fertile section of the Orange but on what might be suggested." In regard to the statements made at the ference or elsewhere, they are all contained in the papers submitted by the Cabinet Ministers at the conference and which were conveyed by the government

IRISH VIEW OF NEW CABINET.

to the House some time ago,

Redmond Holds British Ministry Is Incomparably Weaker Than Ever. NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Irish Nationalists' Cabinet is voiced in a telegram from John Redmond, the Irish leader, to the Associated Press, as follows:

"Dublin, Oct. 8 .- The reconstructed Cab inet is, in its personnel, incomparably weaker than it was. No new man of any nark has been added to it.
"Arnold-Forster is careful and indus

trious, but he is a most commonplace offi-"Alfred Lyttleton is entirely unknown

utside of the cricket field. "Austen Chamberlain's promotion to the Chancellorship would, under other circumstances, he denounced as a job, but it is rightly regarded as an audacious, charac-teristic maneuver of his father to gain kudes from his resignation, and at the same time to keep his grip on the Cabinet. "It goes without saying that the govern ment cannot last. The desertion of the Duke of Devonshire gave it its knockout

blow. Whether it will meet Parliament in January or not is very doubtful. But if it does I believe it will not last a week, unless the Irish party comes to its rescue "We are not overmuch concerned in the merits of its fiscal policy. What we are encerned about is reform of the abuse in Ireland and the restoration of our na-tional government, and we do not very much care from which English party w obtain our rights. We stand to win, how-ever, as the situation develops, From now enward I believe we shall hold the balance of power in the House of Commons.
"JOHN REDMOND."

CHAMBERLAIN UP AND DOING. Addresses a Large Crowd, Which

Welcomes Him to Fifeshire. GLASGOW, Oct. 8.-Joseph Chamber lain is losing no opportunity of spreading his fiscal gospel. He started this morn-ing on a day's visit to a friend in Fifem the Central Christian Church, being called to order by President W. H. D. English. Eugene C. Denton, of Rochester, N. Y., was elected Chairman. Committees were appointed after which the captured his hearers, remarking that no one had become the captured of the captured his hearers, remarking that no one had become the captured of the captured his hearers. support of the working class and he hoped to have the same confidence and support in his present undertaking. Upon the right solution of the great question he had raised depended the continuance of the workman's employment. The sentiment of his fellow citizens in the colonies must also be considered. They were not free traders. Their material assistance and moral support enabled Great Britain to hold up her head during the recent war in spite of the criticisms of foreign

> CLINGS TO FREE TRADE. Miners' Federation Declares Protec-

tion Would Bring Ruin. GLASGOW, Oct. 8.—The Miners' Fed-eration of Great Britain, at a meeting today, after a heated discussion, passed a resolution by \$2 to 5, "that in regard to the views of the Premier and Mr. Chamberiain the federalon believes the policy they foreshadow in regard to protection

DOWN

Small Prices Make Big Sales-Thirty Pianos Sold Already This Week-Some Bargains Still Left.

While workmen are employed about our store there is necessarily more or less confusion. We, therefore, cannot hope to have it as attractive to buyers as it is unour ordinary circumstances. But when everything is completed, we are going to have the handsomest, most appropriate and extensive suite of plano and Planola salesrooms to be found in the country.

Sale Continues

In the meantime, we will endeavor to make up for the confusion of alteration with these exceedingly advantageous prices. The instruments are in perfect condition, most of them brand new and every one fully guaranteed by us.

A. Wing & Son, \$185, only \$9 days from the factory. Kingsbury, \$142, inlaid panels, very choice indeed. Prentice, \$172, in an elegant ebony case, Colonial style, excellent tone. Steinway, \$165, upright, used four years, mahogany case, taken in frade for kimball. C. H. Stone, \$155, very handsome oak case, ivory keys, fine tone, And there are many more, including some of our own choicest makes.

Payments That Anyone Can Make

Prices on these instruments are low-we aink too low. They are selling so rapidly, owever, that we feel we can afford to exend very liberal concessions in the mattend very liberal concessions in the matter of terms and payments. An initial
payment of \$5.00 is all we ask for exceedingly choice planes and from that up
to \$20. Pianes are delivered on receipts of
the first payment. As long as two years
granted to complete purchase—in equal
monthly installments.

Call in and see the instruments, if possible; otherwise write.

Eilers Piane House, Washington street,
corner Park, Portland, Or., the leading
piane concern of the Northwest. Large
stores also, San Francisco, Cal., Spekane,
Wash., and Sacramento, Cat,

It was announced that the majority represented 247,000 miners.

Iron Manufacturer Says He Is Wrong LONDON, Oct. 8.-Hugh Bell, managing director of the large iron firm of Bell Bros., of Middlesboro, speaking today on Bros., of Middlesboro, speaking today on the future of the British iron trade in competition with American trusts said so far as his wide, practical experience went, Mr. Chamberlain had hot a single item of information to justify the opin-ion he had formed, Mr. Bell added that similar forecasts of the ruin of the iron trade had been current for three centu-ries.

Engineering Firms in Line LONDON, Oct. 8.—An interesting return a published by the Engineering Times of the result of a piebiscite of the British engineering firms showing their attitude toward the pending fiscal proposals asc follows: "For preferential tariffs with the colonies, 66 per cent: against, 20; doubtful, 14. For taxation of imported foreign raw material, 40; against, 43; doubtful, 14 doubtful, 14.

Retaliate in Interest of Britain, WELLINGTON, N. Z., Oct. 8.—The House of Representatives has passed the coastwise trade bill, which will pre-vent ships of those countries which dis-criminate again British shipping from carrying cargo and passengers between New Zealand ports.

South Africa With Chamberlain, CAPE TOWN, Oct. 8.—Interviews with leading men in the South African colonies show that the general trend of opinion strongly favors Mr. Chamberlain's programme. The Dutch, who essentially are protectionists, will support the principles of reciproceity. of reciprocity.

King Returns to London. LONDON, Oct. 8.—The King arrived in London from Balmoral Castle tonight and proceeded to Buckingham Palace, where he will hold tomorrow a privy council to receive the seals of the retiring Cabinet Ministers and transfer them to the new appointees.

MACEDONIAN UPRISING TO END. All Obstacles to Peace Programme

of Powers Will Be Removed. BERLIN, Oct. 8.-According to a disletter has been received from Boris Sara-foff, communicating his decision to dis continue the Macedonian uprising in order not to interfere with the pacifying efforts of the powers.

Feeling of Sofia Hopeful,

SOFIA, Oct. 8.-The feeling prevailing today is generally more hopeful than for me months past. It is based on reports which, while unconfirmed, appear to be well founded. These reports are to the effect that the government is preparing to discharge the recruits summoned for three weeks' drill, and that, this report on the authority of the Dnevnik, the Turkish and Bulgarian Governments have reached an understanding on the question of demobilization, whereby Bulgaria will release 20,000 men and Turkey 40,000. If this agree-ment is carried out, Bulgaria will dispand all the reservists recently summoned. Twenty-four thousand recruits will come under the colors October 9.

Consul's Assallant Still at Liberty. PARIS, Oct. 8.—In splite of the presence of the American squadron off Beirut and the energetic demand of Minister Leishman, the Associated Press learns that the Mussulman who fired at the American Vice-Consul, William C. Mageissen, has not yet been apprehended. The assault has been traced to the hostility of the

Suspend Operations Until Spring. VIENNA, Oct. 8.-It is reported that the Macedonian committee has resolved to surpend the revolutionary operations until Spring in order to see whether Turkey will execute the promised reforms

Border Country All in Flames. SOFIA, Oct. 8.-A telegram from Tech-ernaskala says that the frontier guard was called out last evening and proceeded to Kuan, when they found the whole country acress the border in flames.

SOLICITING AID FOR MACEDONIA. Member of Benevolent Committee of

Sonn Arrives in New York. NEW YORK, Oct. 8.-Dr. J. M. Shoe-makff, of the Macedonian Benevolent Committee of Sofia, has arrived here on a mission to secure aid for Macedonia. He is a graduate of the department of philosophy of the University of Pennsylvania, and also a graduate of the University of Chicago. Recently he returned to his na-

ve country.
"We have waited for 25 years," he said, "since the treaty of Berlin, for the in-auguration of the reforms and for the establishment of the home rule promised by it. Instead, we have been made the slaves of the Turk, disfran-chised in every court, our women ruthessly taken from our homes, our goods and our lives placed absolutely at the mercy of \those who are merciful only when they kill, "It may seem strange to say that we

are not trying to form a government in Macedonia; but such is the fact. Our war-fare is conducted simply with a view to force Bulgaria to fight Turkey. Her peowould be a great mistake, and would ulti-mately lead to the ruin of this country and hereby resolves to protest against any alteration of the free trade policy which has existed for the past 60 years."



INCOMPARABLE

Our OVERCOATS and GARMENTS for LITTLE TOTS UNMATCHABLE STYLES AT MODEST PRICES

BEN SELLING

Leading Clothier

Railroad President Is Said to Be Short \$100,000.

REGARDED AS MAN OF WEALTH

Hend of Large Pennsylvania Concern Resigns His Position-Also as Director of Bank-Latter Is Not Affected.

LANCASTER, Pa., Oct. 8.-Rumors which have been current for some time af-fecting the relations of William B. Given, president of the Lancaster County Railway & Light Company, with that com-pany, culminated today in the announcement that Mr. Given had tendered his resignation as president, and serious discrepancies, amounting, it is alleged, to \$100,000 or more have been discovered in his accounts. Mr. Given has in recent years been regarded as a man of large wealth, been regarded as a man of large wealth, and has been noted as an operator on a very extensive scale on the stock market. The unprecedented slump during the past year, and particularly in recent months, it is said, carried with it such heavy losses that he was unable to meet the further demands from his brokers for margins, and his accounts were closed out. His operations were reported to be large in Steel, Consolidated Lake Superior, Copper, Union Pacific and Southern Railway. The company of which Mr. Given is president controls all the electric roads of the county now in operation, as well as the electric light and gas companies of Lancaster and Columbia. Yesterday Mr. Given resigned the presi-

dency of the Columbia Trust Company and withdrew from its board of directors. The vice-president of the trust company stated tonight that Mr. Given is not indebted to that institution, and it will not be affected in the least by his financial trouble

NEW PLAN TO SAVE "500" PLANTS Directors Turn Them Over to Bank-

ers, if Sale in Postponed.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—The directors
of the subsidiary companies of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company held a long conference here today, at which the present situation was thoroughly discussed. A resolution was adopted authorizing Speyer & Co., of New York, to take sion of the various plants of the company at the "Soo" mortgaged to the Central Trust Company, of New York, trustee, under the mortgage given January 1, 1903, which secured the Speyer loan of \$5,000,000, provided Speyer & Co. grant an extension of time for the sale of the collateral of these companies which they held 60 days beyond October 1. The company will give possession as soon as Speyer & Co.'s consent to the extension is obtained.

From Undershirt to Cont.

New York Press.
"Men not admitted! See?" snapped a
bliceman at the entrance of the music hall in Madison-Square Garden, when tripping through the doorway were huneds of women, who giggled at the sight of the sons of Adam pleading in vain for admission. The cornet show was in progress last night, or, as the management puts it, "how to dress by living models," and explained by Miss Elizabeth A. C.

Miss White is the famous corset expert, and last night she told to her thrilled feminine audience how "each and every fig-ure could be made elegant" and "how dowdy shapes could be turned into swell

eis, whose anatomy revealed all defects they emerged with "elegant figures," Miss known to corset experts. The women White said: "Ladles I'll tell you how to make your

known to corset experts. The women spectators rejoiced to see women with worse figures than their own, and whenever an especially shapeless form appeared they laughed maliciousty.

At 9 o'clock it was whispered that the "how-to-dress-from-the-undershirt-to-thegown" show was in progress. Women dropped their chats with the complexion agents and men stopped their filtrations with the goddesses at the velvet klock. They rushed pell mell to the staircase that leads to the music hall. This entire the sufficient to have the mill continued in with the goddesses at the velvet klosk. They rushed pell mell to the staircase that leads to the music hall. This entrance was placarded with the following legends: "Lecture at 9 P. M. Men ex-cluded." "How to Dress From the Un-

dershirt to the Coat."

Women filed in in droves. Each man was captured by the bluecoats. One struggled past the guardians and was caught. He was hurled ignominously to one side. Another man who wore a long spide, with the suggestion of the clergyman or college professor, was stopped with the caution:

"You ain't wanted in there." "Officer, will you please tell me what is the nature of the exhibit?" The patrolman stared and shrugged his shoulders. "Shapes, I guess." What sort of shapes and what do you

"What sort of shapes and what do you mean?" persisted he of the white beard.
"Aw, ferget it," cried the bluecoat.
"Back to Podunk."

Miss White spoke eloquently of the form divine. She said:

"Each and every human being has a body and knees. Hold your knees straight and your holy will be straight. Then you

and your body will be straight, Then you will have a smart look. If you get a smart look, a wrapper will look elegant on you, and if you ain't a certain dress will look like a gunny sack. I have trie on corsets for 16 years, and I say the on thing to do is unlace your coreet at night.
"A word about stockings: Have loose stockings. Ladies, get an extra size.
Wear everything loose, Wear your dresses loose. It don't cost nothing to learn to have a grand figger. Each and every lady here will learn to have an ele-gant figger tonight. Don't be jealous, ladles, and not tell your friends about me. Let's all have swell shapes. Some ladier is so jealous as to follow out my instruclone and have a fine form and not tell her sister-in-law."

Then Miss White introduced Dottle, a bouncing model weighing almost 300. Dottie were sheen, stockings and a filmy chemisette trimmed bountifully with pink ribbons. Miss White talked about "giv-lng the diaphragm a chanst." She said: "Ladies, don't you have less than ten yards of lacing. If you can't get ten yards of silk get ten yards of cotton and undo it at night. Look at Dottle; ain't she something to dream about? that I done her shape over she has the smart look I want each and every smart woman here to get. Come to me and I'll do your shapes for nothing."

The thin models then trooped in. Miss

Not tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla? Then

you haven't tried

Sarsaparilla! Lowell, Mass

forms." For assistants she had six mod- White tucked in a few pads and soon

sufficient to have the mill continued operation. The mill employs a large num-

Disastrous Fire in Opera-House. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 9.-Fire which started on the stage of the Sto Opera-House completely gutted the strucearly today, entailing a loss of

Bitter With the Sweet,

Correctionville (Ia.) News. Life is not all roses and sunshine. man often has to take quinine with his

But 21/2 per cent of the people of Bulgaria

Your Liver

Will be roused to its natural duties and your billousness, headache and constipation be cured if you take

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

Hood's Pills

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Arrest" disease by the timely use of Tutt's Liver Pills, an old and avorite remedy of increasing

opularity. Always cures SICK HEADACHE, our stomach, malaria, indigestion, torpid liver, constipation

and all bilious diseases. TUTT'S Liver PILLS

Not Hungry

when you should be means disordered nerves, which will lead to nervous prostration. Dr. Miles' Nervine is guaranteed to benefit you or money refunded. Book on nerves sent free. DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

